

ARMED CONFLICT AVERTED.

Kentucky Situation For The Time Better.

THE LONDON MEETING TODAY.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—Armed conflict between the civil authorities of Franklin county and the national guard of the state of Kentucky has been averted, and, unless new causes should come to the front, there is small likelihood that the political situation will again become as threatening as it has been. Governor Taylor ordered the release of Alonzo Walker, for the possession of whom Judge Moore had declared that Sheriff Suter would swear in a posse, and take possession of the capitol grounds. While not recognizing in his action the existence of the writ of habeas corpus, which had been sworn out in behalf of Walker, Governor Taylor, by releasing the man, removed the most threatening sign of trouble. The commanding officers of the troops which guard the grounds are careful to say that the situation is entirely a military affair, and that they extend to the writ of habeas corpus very little consideration, but, whether they regard it or not, Walker is free, and Sheriff Suter will not be called upon to summon force in the attempt to secure his release. The appalling consequences which would follow such an effort on the part of the sheriff were too much for the more conservative, and it was decided that, no matter what Judge Moore would say as an individual, there would be no attempt to take possession of the capitol grounds by force of arms.

Both sides will rest pending the session of the Republicans called by Governor Taylor at London. No Democrats will attend this unless they are taken there by the military forces of the state, and no attempt will be made in this direction by Governor Taylor until he has afforded them every opportunity to go to London of their own accord. What will be done when it has been made certain that the Democrats will not visit London has not been definitely decided by Governor Taylor.

May Resort to a Draft.
London, Feb. 5.—Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves. It is also said that the volunteers may be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted that the cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The militia ballot act makes every married man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

Assert That Joubert Is Dead.
London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Natal says: "The natives persist in asserting that General Joubert was killed by a shell outside of Ladysmith."

Aside from this there is little news from South Africa. The public is slow to believe that General Buller's army is capable of relieving Ladysmith, so that the talk of a fresh movement does not inspire hope. It is not true that General Buller has withdrawn all his troops south of the Tugela. His big guns are still at Mount Alice, with Lyttleton's brigade covering them.

Web Davis Is Oom Paul's Guest.
Pretoria, Feb. 2.—Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, at Washington, accompanied by the United States consul, Hollis, and the state attorney started for the Boer head lager at Ladysmith in the president's saloon carriage.

Providing for the News.
Chicago, Feb. 2.—To meet the emergency of the press liable to arise when the Kentucky legislature meets at London, Ky., next week, the Western Union Telegraph company decided to build additional wires so as to afford the newspaper correspondents and the public generally ample telegraph facilities from London to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Municipal Ownership.
Butler, Ind., Feb. 5.—One of the most remarkable examples of municipal ownership in the United States is shown by the town reports of Edinburg, Ind. Incandescent electric lights are furnished to residences for fifteen cents a month, and business houses for twenty cents a month, for sixteen-candle power lights. The water rent is \$1 a year, and a complete and perfect telephone exchange is maintained, with a monthly rental of but fifty cents. These municipal enterprises are all self supporting and the city has achieved almost a national reputation in consequence.

England Has Bad Storm.
London, Feb. 6.—This metropolis awoke to find the streets two inches deep in snow, which was soon converted into mud and slush. Snow and bitter cold weather are reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire the people are suffering from the worst snowstorm experienced in years, covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the house tops. Railroad lines are blocked and telegraph wires down in many places.

REVISION COMMISSION.

Revision Of Pension Laws Favored By Evans.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heard by the house committee on invalid pensions relative to pension legislation. In view of recent hearings of Grand Army delegations and others interested in pensions, the hearing attracted more than usual attention. Mr. Evans expressed the belief that the time had come for a revision of the pension laws. The two general laws had become complicated by so many decisions and constructions that he believed it to be essential to have a general revision in order to get at the real meaning of the law and the desires of Congress toward the pensioners. He had therefore recommended a commission to revise the pension laws, and he believed such a body could do its work and report to Congress by next December.

A New Development.
Wellston, O., Feb. 6.—A stranger arrived here and announced that he was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot. He gave Rodman as his name and claimed to know all about the shooting of Goebel. He said: "A trap had been set for a long time and the opportunity was anxiously awaited to kill Will Goebel for his killing of John Sanford in 1896. The party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford. Politics had not to do with the affair, only gave an opportunity."

Honolulu Plague News.
Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 2.—The Japanese steamship Nanyo Maru arrived from Honolulu bringing forty-eight passengers. She had a clean bill of health from the American authorities at Honolulu. Her officers report that on January 17, the day she sailed, bubonic plague was under control, no new cases having been reported and that a feeling of security prevailed at Honolulu.

Has Public Opinion at Last.
London, Feb. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent says: "The changed attitude of the Empress Dowager and her virtual abandonment of her resolution to depose the emperor are directly due to the torrent of public remonstrance against her action. For the first time in Chinese history public opinion has been effective."

Dead Soldiers Arriving.
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—A cable from Manila was received by the quartermaster's department stating that the Hancock sailed for San Francisco on January 29 with the bodies of 462 dead soldiers. The Indiana is expected immediately with 200 bodies, and the Ohio with 138 has arrived.

No Pay for Newspaper Support.
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6.—In the assembly the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit for a candidate for any elective office, money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office, was passed.

Soldiers' Home Deficiencies.
Washington, Feb. 6.—The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to Congress estimates for deficiencies for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the fiscal year 1900. The branch home at Leavenworth, Kans., deficiencies amount to \$5,000.

To Tax Savings Accounts.
Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The bill for the taxation of savings banks accounts will be recommitted for a hearing in the assembly and the indications are that it will be killed. The bill was bitterly opposed by the workingmen of New York City.

Employees Vote Against Strike.
St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—While preparing to fight a strike with its several thousand employees, the Great Northern was surprised by a victory presented to them by the men themselves. Until now no one knew how the vote on the new schedules had gone, although everybody seemed fully convinced that it had gone against the road and in favor of the strike. The vote has been reported, and as it was almost equally divided there will be no strike. The vote is reported to have been a majority of twelve against the new schedule.

Uruguay Has Work for Americans.
Washington, Feb. 2.—Information has recently come to Washington from Uruguay, of important public works about to be undertaken by the government of that country, and that the people are looking earnestly for American contractors. The proposed works include the construction of a port at Monte Video, involving a large sum of money, and a railroad through an important section of Uruguay.

Buller's Pluck Cheers London.
New York, Feb. 5.—There is a decidedly more cheerful feeling in London. The confirmation of the report that General Buller had announced that he would relieve Ladysmith, together with the unconfirmed report that he had actually begun a new forward movement, had a good effect on the public mind. Figures just published have had a reassuring effect. The government says it was learned before the war began that the Boers could not put 50,000 men into the field.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Home Rule in Local Affairs For The Philippines.

FILIPINO CIVIL SERVICE.

New York, Feb. 5.—A resume of the first half of the report of the Philippines commission has been published here. The commission believes it would be safe and expedient and desirable to grant to the inhabitants of the archipelago, home rule in local affairs. The towns should enjoy the rights and privileges of towns in territories of the United States. The provinces should be turned into counties with the same functions as counties in the United States. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once. It is intended that the Filipinos shall govern the towns and counties by self-selected officers, subject to general laws. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or both. A small body of American officials of great ability and integrity should be appointed, to advise the town and county officials in the discharge of their duties. One commissioner for each 250,000 natives might suffice.

The commission advocates a second-class territorial government for the archipelago, in which only a portion of the legislative should be chosen by the Filipinos. The commission would have no American placed in office when a Filipino would do as well, and the merit system should be adopted for the Filipino civil service. The finances should be managed for the benefit of the islands.

The scheme of government should be put into effect as soon as possible.

London Session Called Off.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The session of the general assembly which the Republicans were to have held at London has been called off. Many Democratic members of the general assembly are now in Louisville to which place they secretly adjourned in order to avoid arrest and a forced trip to London, but they will not have to hold sessions in Louisville as they had intended.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—Although no positive statement has as yet been made by Governor Taylor in Frankfort, it is certain that the next session of the Kentucky legislature will be held in the capitol building in this city.

Will Give Half a Day's Pay.
Montreal, Feb. 6.—Canadian Pacific railway employees to the number of 30,000 will subscribe half a day's pay to the patriotic fund for the assistance of Canadian Soldiers in South Africa and their families. The movement has been conducted independently of the officials of the road. The subscription will amount to about \$20,000.

No Concession on Wines.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The proposed concessions to Italy under the agreement recently concluded are the same as were made to France. In order to correct an apparent misunderstanding on that point it was announced at the state department that no concessions on sparkling wines have been made to either of the two countries named.

London Quiet and Peaceful.
London, Ky., Feb. 6.—The rumors that armed mountaineers have gathered in London are absolutely without foundation. The town is as peaceful and tranquil as a country village in any other part of the country, and there are no armed men within its limits, or lurking in the adjacent country.

C. S. Pike Is Dead.
Chicago, Feb. 3.—C. S. Pike died in this city of heart failure, at the Auditorium Annex, aged 55 years. He was connected for twenty years with the system of eating houses on the Santa Fe railroad and for some time had charge of the house at Arkansas City. With Major Blossom he opened the Blossom house at Kansas City, Mo., a number of years ago.

Legislature the Sole Judge.
Washington, Feb. 5.—The president and the members of his cabinet without exception recognize the fact that the legislature of the state of Kentucky by a majority thereof, is the sole judge of which of the two contestants was elected governor of the state at the recent election. The law controlling federal action permits it only when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened. Governor Taylor's message does not intimate that the legislature of the state cannot promptly be convened, nor does he show that the conditions in Frankfort are such as would justify federal intervention.

Miners And Operators Agree.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—After a joint conference lasting nearly two weeks, the delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' association, finally adopted a scale which is a compromise between the first demand of the former and the first offer of the latter. The scale adopted is a general advance of 21.21 per cent and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana and will be accepted by the Illinois miners and operators.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

JANUARY THIRTY.

The Senate passed a bill giving a cannon from the gunboat Nashville to the city of Nashville. The gun fired the first shot in the war with Spain.

The committee having in charge the contest case from West Virginia will probably decide in favor of Senator Scott. The same committee is still at work upon charges laid against Senator Clark of Minnesota.

In the house the news of the shooting of Senator Goebel of Kentucky spread like wildfire. There were expressions of horror everywhere.

The river and harbor committee reached a formal determination not to prevent a river and harbor appropriation at this session.

The house insular committee asked for detailed information of the expenditure on account of military operations in the Philippines.

A majority of the committee of mileage are of the opinion that Mr. Roberts, of Utah, is not entitled to mileage money.

JANUARY THIRTY-ONE.
Senator Bacon (Ga.) made a lengthy speech on the Philippine problem, which closed with the pretense that the Philippines are necessary to our trade in the Orient is a delusion and a snare.

The Senate committee on public lands reported favorably the bill to grant North Dakota 30,000 acres of land for the maintenance of a school for the blind.

Senator Hoar (Maine) introduced a bill for Montana for the maintenance of a blind asylum. The bill was adopted to consider whether some suitable plan could be made for the enlargement of the school.

Bills were passed: To pay \$5,000 to the widow of John Dewey for services as a dispatch bearer in the Sioux war; to increase the limit of the cost of the public building at Cleveland.

It was agreed that Washington's farewell address shall be read in the Senate on February 22.

The house passed a bill to correct an error in the last river and harbor appropriation bill relating to the improvement of the Buffalo bayou and the Galveston ship canal.

The rest of the session was spent in committee work. The Indian appropriation bill, which provides for the allotment of the lands in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by an inspector instead of allotting agents. This change was made on the ground of economy.

FEBRUARY FIRST.
Senator Rawlins (Utah) complained of discrimination against himself in the other house. Senator Allen's resolution discharging the finance committee from further consideration of his calling for information concerning the action of the treasury department with a New York bank, was laid before the Senate.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has authorized a report providing for a commission to investigate claims of American citizens against the government of Mexico.

The committee on military affairs reported adversely upon the bill to remove the charge of desertion from all soldiers of the civil war who did not secure an honorable discharge.

In the house the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, which was a partial agreement. The appropriations for the public building at Kansas City and the appropriation for the observance of the centennial were still hanging.

Mr. Stanford (Cal.) made a speech favoring American mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The Ways and Means committee decided to report a bill establishing a tariff for Puerto Rico on the basis of the tariff of the regular tariff law. A subcommittee reported a bill that Congress has practically unlimited power in the disposal of the public lands.

A bill was passed giving to Cuban vessels the same tonnage treatment in American ports.

A message was received from the president transmitting the Philippine commissioners' report. The house then resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY THIRD.
There was a joint resolution presented in the Senate suspending proceedings in the courts of the Indian Territory and before the Indian agent, pending the enactment of legislation now before Congress to act upon the necessary rights of the Indians are involved.

The house bill to apply \$50,000 to the erection of a hospital at Fort Leavenworth. It now goes to the president.

Mr. Talbot, (S. C.) gave notice that he should demand a quorum of the house at the special Friday evening session of the house, played at pension bills. There is never a quorum present at these sessions.

Lived to Be 104 Years Old.
Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 6.—Rev. Booker Fox, one of the most noted negro evangelists in the west, died at his home in this city, aged 104 years. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1796.

Sunstroke in Buenos Ayres.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6.—One hundred and two sunstrokes were officially reported in this city in one day. Of these ninety-three were fatal. The temperature was 120 in the shade.

Judge Moore's Course.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—Judge Moore issued an injunction against forcible closing of the State house by Governor Taylor. He said the sheriff would take possession of the state house by force, if necessary. "We will exhaust this county and neighboring counties, if necessary, to control the soldiers on guard here. If we don't succeed, then McKinley will be called on to act."

As Others See Us.
City of Mexico, Feb. 5.—The election difficulties in Kentucky are regarded here as indicating that that section of the American union is in a state of civil war, and Corroero Espanol, the organ of the Spanish colony, sarcastically remarks that the United States is giving a fine example of Latin-American and adds that if a similar state of things were apparent in any Latin-American country the newspapers and the public of Yankee land would be clamoring for American intervention. Kentucky has in the past few days attracted about as much attention as South Africa.

BOLD MANEUVERING FEATS.

Taylor Resists Process of the Courts ---Lieut. Gov. Beekman Acts.

GREAT PRUDENCE NEEDED.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—The first clash came when an officer of the circuit court of Franklin county was arrested by the military while attempting to serve notice of a legal proceeding upon Governor Taylor. The next clash may come when the officers of that court attempt to enforce the ruling of its presiding judge. Behind this judge the Democrats will have for the first time an active executive head in the person of Acting Governor Beekman. On the other hand, the Republicans are fixed in their attitude that there is an insurrection in the state, that Beekman and his actions, his adjutant general and his orders, are those of people acting in opposition to law.

Judge Cantrill has the reputation of being a man who will attempt by all means in his power to enforce the rulings handed down from his bench. He will most certainly use all the power in his hands to secure the operation of his injunction. It is equally certain that the Republicans will pay no attention to Judge Cantrill or his writs. The Democrats claim that the action of the Republicans in arresting Walker while he was attempting to carry out the orders of the court has placed them in contempt of court, and they will make all of the point that is possible.

It is likely that no Democrat member of the legislature will attend its session at London; yet if arrests are attempted, no resistance will be made by the Democrats, either to arrest or to attending the session at London should they be arrested. It was determined that all acts of violence should be avoided, and that the battle for supremacy hereafter should be fought out in the courts.

To The Mining Congress.

Topeka, Feb. 6.—Governor Stanley has appointed the following delegates to the International Mining congress, to be held at Milwaukee in June: C. J. Devlin and W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka; John T. Morrison, John Holliday and W. D. Robinson, of Pittsburg; J. H. Durkee and J. A. Orr, Wier City; J. Ryan, G. W. Kierstead, John Conley and Frank Weiss, Leavenworth; E. G. Noble, Russell; C. A. Censor, W. H. Brown, of Galena; John Johnson and Pat McCue, Osage City; A. E. Winter, Blue Rapids; C. A. Brockett, Fort Scott; W. H. Mahon, Coffeyville; Joseph Cowie, Kanopolis; J. Ainsworth, Lyons; O. A. Evans, Neodesho; S. M. Kellogg, Redfield; Don D. Donnell, Frontenac; A. C. Gallagher, Chichester; Francis Fern, Seamon; Dewey Rees, Burlington; Louis Motignon, Seranton.

Potash Mines in Kansas.

Topeka, Feb. 6.—Edward Atkinson, the anti-expansionist of Boston, has written to Governor Stanley, urging him to take some steps to ascertain if there are any potash deposits in Kansas. He says that this country is a great importer of potash, and that it would be a ten-strike if mines were discovered here. Potash deposits, he says, are usually found underneath salt beds. For that reason he believes there is potash in Kansas. Governor Stanley will refer the letter to the salt companies at Hutchinson.

Cramp's Shipyard Strike Is Off.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—It was announced at Cramp's ship yards that the strike which has been in progress since August, was officially declared off by the representatives of the strikers.

No District Conventions.
Topeka, Feb. 6.—A court in Maine has decided that the jurisdiction of a nominating convention must be co-extensive with the district in which the nominee is running for office. As electors are state officers they must, under this ruling, be nominated by a state convention. Under this ruling it is probable all of the ten electors for Kansas will be named by the state convention.

To Stop Pistol Toting.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 5.—Senator R. P. Bruce, of Wise county, which is in the extreme southwestern part of the state, where it borders on Kentucky, offered three bills in the legislature to break up pistol "toting." These measures impose very severe penalties for carrying revolvers, and to prohibit the sale of revolver or pistol cartridges in the state. The only exceptions made are in the cases of officers of the law and soldiers in active service.

The pistol carrying habit, Senator Bruce says, has reached the point where ordinary fines will not stop it.

St. Louis Money For Boers.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hay has received the sum of \$750, collected by the St. Louis Westliche Post, and transmitted to the department of state by Mr. Pretorius, to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers. The secretary forwarded the money by the mails to his son Adelbert Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to be turned over to President Kruger for the purpose specified. Mr. Pretorius' letter was also sent forward.

Queer Action of Russia.
Washington, Feb. 6.—The Russian government has shipped to this country from Russia every bit of ordnance required to arm the swift cruiser now being finished for it at the Cramp yard. The fact may be significant that this was done at heavy expense in order that the ship might go to sea thoroughly prepared to defend herself in the event of hostilities involving the Russian government before the cruiser reaches home. The guns have already arrived.

A Simple Test.
To detect impure water, draw a tumblerful from the tap at night, put a piece of white lump sugar in it and place it on the kitchen mantelshelf, or in any place where the temperature will not be under 60 degrees Fahrenheit. In the morning the water, if pure, will be perfectly clear; if contaminated by sewage or other impurities, the water will be milky. This is a simple and safe test, well known by chemists.—New York World.

Money talks, but a little scare is apt to shut it up tight.

Saved the Emperor.

Lawyer Suefle, whose death is announced from Karlsruhe, saved the life of the old Emperor William I. on July 14, 1861. The then king of Prussia was on that day attacked by Oscar Becker, while taking the baths at Baden-Baden. Suefle threw himself on the assassin and so saved the king's life.

"It's better to be a 'has been' than a 'never was.'"

Our Increased Trade With China.

England can no longer compete with us in the shipment of many products to China. This is most notably the case with tea. The best wins in everything. For a like reason, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for fifty years acknowledged no superior, because there is nothing better to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Character and Chirography.
A man's handwriting changes with his character, and character changes with age. This fact induces some banks to require depositors to sign their names every time their pass books are balanced.

WESTERN CANADA.

Crop Prospects and Climate About Edmonton, N. W. T.—Interesting Letter from Mrs. S. A. Brigham, Late of Mason City.

The following extracts from an interesting letter to the Mason City (Ia.) Republican, written by Mrs. S. A. Brigham, late of that place, but now of Ross Creek, Alberta, Canada, so nearly describe most of the districts of Western Canada that we take pleasure in presenting same to the attention of our readers:

Ross Creek, Alberta, N. W. T., Canada, Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Mason City Republican—Dear Sir: We are located in the Beaver Hills, 30 miles from Ft. Saskatchewan and 50 miles from Edmonton. To the east of these is an immense area of bottom lands, which furnishes abundance of hay for the settlers. It is dotted with small lakes, the largest of which is called Beaver Lake, 16 miles in length.

The Beaver Hills are covered with small green willows which are easily gotten rid of before breaking up the land. Here and there poplar, birch and tamarack trees abound. Small meadows are numerous. The soil in these hills is much richer than the bottom lands, being a kind of black loam. There is no tough sod to break, and it is very productive. Wheat, oats and barley do finely and vegetables are raised in great quantities. Potatoes especially are large and solid, easily producing from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, and best of all never a "taty bug" to wrestle with. Wild fruit, strawberries, gooseberries, Saskatoons (or pine berries), raspberries and cranberries, are found in the hills. Small tame fruit does finely, the red and white currants in my garden are as large again as common sized ones.

We have long days during the months of June and July; one can see to read many evenings until 10 o'clock in the twilight. Some nights less than 3 hours of darkness, and the birds are singing at 2 o'clock. Then again, it rains so easily. You look toward the west and see a little cloud coming up, a gentle shower follows, the sun shines forth again, and in a little while you forget it has rained.

Cyclones are unknown here and the thunder and lightning are light. We had two storms this summer accompanied with wind and hail, but nothing to lodge the grain. The average heat is about 78 degrees. We had three or four days in July at 90. The nights are always cool.

The winter season is one of great activity. All the fencing is gotten out then and logs for the farm buildings. By paying 25 cents you are granted a permit to the land office to cut logs upon vacant lands. The roads are good and smooth, for the snow never drifts, not even around the buildings, and this is a great saving of time to the farmer. Hay is hauled from the bottom lands all winter long, and you can work outside every day as far as the weather is concerned. There are cold snaps when it reaches 40 and 48 below zero, but the lack of wind prevents one realizing it, and the mountains 150 miles west of us are a great protection. Our neighbors are mostly Canadian, Scotch, Swede, and we have a nice sprinkling of people from the states. The creeks abound in small fish.

We are now in the midst of hay-making (Aug. 7). Wheat will not be cut until early September, this being a little later season than common, but the crop will be immense. I send you a sample of wheat and barley—its height is almost even with my shoulders, average 50 inches. New comers lacking binders can hire their grain cut for 75 cents per acre. Prairie chickens are here by the thousands. The water is good. We have a fine well 15 feet deep. In the creeks the water is soft and of a yellowish color. Now for the drawbacks (we have them), but nothing very serious. The mosquitoes are simply abominable, especially after a shower. Then again we are surrounded with bachelors; we have no less than 18 single men in this neighborhood, on matrimony bent. When a feminine gender of any age between 14 and 40 visits these hills we pity her, so great is the demand for her company.

In conclusion, if the remainder of our loved ones were here with us, we should better enjoy life on Ross Creek, and unless the unexpected develops, consider this will be a pretty fair place to end our days.

MRS. S. A. BRIGHAM.